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STACK & OVERSIZE

Soviet Party, Gov't Del. in DPRK:

Supports Pyongyang's Reunification Proposals

A Party and government delegation of the Soviet Union arrived in Pyongyang on January 18 by special plane to pay an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to KCNA, Jan. 19

The delegation headed by D.A. Kunayev, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party, consists of N.N. Tarasov, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Minister of Light Industry of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society; V.P. Lomakin, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and First Secretary of the Maritime Provincial Party Committee; I.F. Ilyichev, Member of the Central Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union; O.A. Chukanov, Deputy Department Director of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; and G.A. Kriulin, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Ambassador of the Soviet Union to our country.

That day Vice-President Pak Sung Chul met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation which paid a courtesy call on him.

The Central Committee of the WPK and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK on the same day arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture in honour of the delegation.

Self-Styled 'Defender' Of Democracy, Human Rights

Vice-President Pak Sung Chul made a speech at the banquet. He said:

The struggle of our people for forcing the U.S. troops out of south Korea and realising the country's reunification is linked with the common struggle of the world's progressive people against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation and socialism.

The U.S. imperialists occupying our country and imposing the sufferings of the national split upon our people are frantically persisting in the anti-communist rackets against the socialist countries, while styling themselves as a "defender" of democracy and human rights, and are becoming all the more unscrupulous in their scheme to alienate and destroy the world revolutionary forces, he said, and continued:

The obtaining situation demands the socialist countries and all other progressive forces of the world heighten vigilance against the crafty double-dealing tactics of the imperialists and wage a stauncher struggle against them.

D.A. Kunayev spoke next at the banquet.

The Soviet Union consistently demands the realisation of the reunification of Korea, the cherished desire of the Korean people, he noted. He said: As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "We support the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on making all foreign troops withdraw from south Korea and creating favourable conditions for achieving the reunification of the country on a peaceful and democratic basis without any outside interference."

US Marines Here 'Scramble' in Simulated Korea 'Emergency'

The U.S. Marine Corps in Japan recently "scrambled" in a simulated "emergency" on the Korean Peninsula, involving the Marines in Iwakuni and Okinawa, the Defence Agency of Japan confirmed on Jan. 18.

At the Iwakuni base in the western Japan close to Korea, Marines' first air-wing "scrambled" on the evening of Jan. 17. Simultaneously, the U.S. Marines stationed in Okinawa were also put on stand-by.

It was reported that RF-4Bs (a phantom-type reconnaissance plane) flew to Iwakuni to join the exercise.

The U.S. carrier Coral Sea of the Seventh Fleet based in the Subic Bay, the Philippines, joined the maneuver, it was believed, though the details were not disclosed.

The southernmost island of Okinawa is said to emerge as a strategic stronghold for U.S. Asia policy and especially after the U.S. ground troop withdrawal from south Korea, as it is near to Korea, China and Taiwan.

Defence Agency sources said it was a maneuver to cope with a possible "emergency" in Korea after the withdrawal. Most observers view the Marine maneuver as a serious provocation to the DPRK.

According to a U.S. plan on emergency military deployments mapped out last June, Washington plans to commit to Korea five carrier task forces, one Marine division and air-wing, one army division and 24 air force squadrons.

Reporting the recent maneuver, the Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun, Jan. 18, said that it was a demonstration of the U.S. determination to keep her "defence commitment" to south Korea after the troop withdrawal. The paper also pointed out that it coincided with a working-level U.S.-Japan security meeting held in Hawaii on Jan. 17 and 18.

Seoul and Washington also agreed to set up a "combined ROK-U.S. command" in south Korea apart from the existing "UN Command." In addition, south Korean and pro-Seoul Japanese legislators met in Seoul from Jan. 12 to 14 to discuss the "security of south Korea" after the U.S. withdrawal. They adopted a resolution against the pullout and for the closer integrity of south Korea and Japan in all fields.

As a result, a joint operational system of south Korea, Japan and the U.S. is nearing completion in parallel with the troop phaseout plan.

Despite Carter's pledge, all developments show that Washington is attempting to reinforce its military forces in south Korea and Japan. It is obvious that the U.S. intends to stay in south Korea indefinitely by rendering "two Koreas" a fait accompli.

This is made clear in a "Korea report submitted by the Carter Administration last December to the Congress.

Tass Blasts Dangerous US Korea Policy

Tass published a commentary on January 6 on the outburst of the commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea revealing the scheme to start another war in Korea.

The withdrawal of the U.S. ground troops from south Korea is nothing but a camouflaged redeployment of the U.S. troops, it said.

It recalled the blare of the U.S. commander in south Korea that the United States would promptly send its troops to the Korean Peninsula, if a war broke out there after the withdrawal of the U.S. ground troops.

His utterances in Seoul completely accord with the plan of the U.S. Defence Department and certain circles in the United States to increase the role of south Korea in carrying into practice their adventurous scheme in this part of the world, the news agency said.

It says: "The U.S. will augment its air force in Korea by adding 12 F-4 aircraft to the 60 already stationed there, and will continue to deploy its naval force in the area. Certain U.S. army intelligence communications and logistical support elements will also remain in the ROK."

Commenting on the report of the U.S. State Department on the Korean policy of the U.S. Government sent to the U.S. Congress, a recent issue of the Soviet paper "Krasnaya Zvezda" pointed out: The policy of the United States for reinforcing the military structure in south Korea renders the Korean situation strained.

The paper said:

The report clearly indicates that the U.S. policy in this region remains unchanged in essence.

The U.S. policy is still aimed at militarizing south Korea and drawing it deeper into the realisation of the wild ambition of the U.S. Defence Department in the Far East.

The policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for reunifying Korea peacefully on a democratic principle without foreign interference enjoys deserved respect in the world, the paper noted.

In the report, the U.S. also ensures south Korea: the transfer of 800 million dollars worth of equipment; continued military sales credits; additional supply of weapons; special effort for south Korea's "self-defence"; and expanding joint military exercises.

Weekly 'Saenal' Marks 50th Anniv.

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A central report meeting was held on January 15 at the February 8 House of Culture to mark the 50th anniversary of the weekly newspaper "Saenal" (new day), a revolutionary publication founded and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Present at the meeting together with reporters, editors, worker-peasant correspondents, working people and school youth in Pyongyang were Comrades Pak Sung Chul, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, Kim Hwan, Chong Jun Gi and Chon Chang Chol and leading personages of press organs.

Comrade Rim Chun Chu made a report at the meeting.

The report said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung opened the history of the Juche-oriented revolutionary publications by founding the newspaper "Saenal" on January 15, 1928.

The report went on:

The newspaper "Saenal" was the first communistic revolutionary publication of a Juche type in our country. Its founding was a historic event which brought about an epochal turn in the development of our revolution and the development of revolutionary publications of the working class.

With the founding of the newspaper "Saenal" by the great leader the Korean communists came to more vigorously expedite their march to carry out the cause of Juche, holding a powerful ideological weapon of revolution for the first time in history, and the publications of our country took the new road of their development, the report noted.

It stressed that after he founded the Down-With-Imperialism Union and the Saenal Juvenile Union in his ealy years the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded "Saenal," a new Juche-oriented newspaper and wisely guided its publication.

It continued:

Busy as he was guiding the Korean revolution as a whole, the respected and beloved leader always taught in detail how to edit the newspaper, personally wrote many articles and spent many a sleepless night in printing and distributing the newspaper.

The report said :

One of the most important exploits of the newspaper "Saenal" is that it systematically explained and propagated the immortal Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader, and firmly armed the masses with the revolutionary outlook of Juche to help unite them as one under a revolutionary banner for the liberation of the fatherland.

What holds an important place in the undying exploits of the newspaper "Saenal" is that it greatly contributed to rearing a large number of communist hardcores of the new generation unboundedly loyal to the great leader and firmly building up the internal force of the revolution, the report said.

Another undying exploit made by the newspaper "Saenal" is that it created priceless experiences in the development of the revolutionary publications in our country, the report added.

(Continued on page 2)

S. Korean Dissidents Call for Boycotting 'Presidential Election'

Seven prominent dissidents demanded in a statement on Jan. 19 the current ruling system of south Korea should be abolished and all political prisoners should be freed.

The statement, titled "To Democratic Citizens," said they cannot accept any elections under the present government system. It said freedom of the press must be immediately restored.

The five-point statement carried the signatures of former "president" Yun Bo Son, ex-member of the ruling "Democratic Republican Party" Chong Ku Yung, Catholic Bishop Chi Hak Sun, former newspaper editor Chon Gwan U, and Protestant ministers Pak Hyong Gyu and Cho Hwa Son, and well-known Quaker Ham Sok Hon.

Most of them were either indicted or imprisoned in the past for anti-"government" activities. Yun and Han were involved in the March 1, 1976, declaration demanding the resignation of "president" Pak Jung Hi. Kim Dae Jung, former opposition "presidential candidate," is still under custody at a hospital in Seoul after conviction for taking part in the action.

"We are not politicians, and we don't aim at political powers," the latest statement said. "We simply express our opinions, agreed at a frank exchange of views, to audiences at home and abroad."

1,500 Christians Press For Release of 'Political Prisoners'

Earlier, 1,500 south Korean Christians gathered at Seoul's Myongdong Cathedral on the evening of Jan. 16 to pledge themselves to fight for democracy.

The prayer meeting was held jointly by Catholics and Protestants to greet Father Ham Se Ung released on Dec. 25 last year from the Kongju prison.

Among them were 13 dissident Christian leaders involved in the March 1, 1976, manifesto case. They were temporarily released last year as a result of Pak Jung Hi's deceptive parole to appease the growing public criticism at home and abroad of his repressive rule.

All the attendants reconfirmed that there would never be any compromise in their struggle for freedom and democracy.

After the meeting, they demonstrated through downtown Seoul, upholding the streamer calling for unconditional release of all the "political prisoners" including former opposition "presidential candidate" Kim Dae Jung in a critical condition.

A number of policemen desperately tried to intercept the demonstration, thereby 20 demonstrators were taken away by the police, including the wife of former professor Mun Ik Hwan of the Theological College of Korea.

Stubborn dissident Christians clashed on Seoul streets with the puppet riot police trying to intercept their demonstration as they were calling for the release of detained religionists. (1974)

2,000 Dockers Demand Wage Hike

Reportedly, more than 2,000 dockers in Inchon district, Kyonggi Province, Jan. 9 thrust at the employers a demand that their wages be raised by 34 per cent.

They said that their low wages fell far short of the minimum living cost.

Denouncing the employers for dismissing dockers without any guarantee after working them for many years, they demanded a system of discharge allowance payment.

The dockers threatened to fight to the bitter end, watching how the employers respond to their demand.

Japan Should Not Hinder Reunification

Chairman Han Duk Su Meets Press

The Japanese authorities should at least stop placing an obstacle to Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) stressed this in his prepared statement when he met the Japanese press in Osaka on Jan. 14.

Chairman Han Duk Su met the press here in Osaka on Jan. 14.

'Two-Korea' Plot

Referring to the so-called "separate admission of north and south Korea to the United Nations," "cross recognition" and a "conference of countries concerned" repeatedly advocated by Tokyo in collusion with Washington and Seoul, the Chairman branded them as a deceptive bid to perpetuate the division of Korea as "two Koreas" in disregard for the will and desires of the Korean people. He urged the authorities here to drop such a bid and discontinue encouraging Pak Jung Hi's repressive "regime."

Seoul-Tokyo Ties

He recalled that the prevailing opinion here favours a thorough probe into the controversial Seoul-Tokyo relationships and an end to aid to south Korea.

Despite such public outcries, Chairman Han declared, the south Korean and pro-Seoul Japanese parliamentarians gathered recently in Seoul to tighten the bilateral shady relations. The military integration of the U.S., Japan and south Korea has been promoted as the U.S. ground troops are being partially withdrawn from south Korea, he added. In this connection, he pointed out that some circles in this country are actively helping south Korea home-make weaponry with the formation of a "security council" being planned by rightwing legislators of the triangular.

Describing such a move as a grave challenge to the world public and an act harmful to Korean and Japanese interests, the Chairman demanded that the Japanese authorities should lend their ears to public demands for termination of their dirty connection with Seoul.

DPRK-Japan Relations

In his statement, he took issue with Tokyo's unfriendly attitude toward Pyongyang. He held that it is unreasonable for the Japanese Government to remain hostile only to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, despite its claim that its basic foreign policy is to maintain friendly relations with all the countries including the socialist.

It ultimately depends upon Japan's approach, the Chairman stressed, whether the mutual pending issues like fishery and trade will be settled.

Repression of Chongryun

Particular attention should be paid to his demand for a stop to the suppression of and discrimination against Korean nationals here. Citing some instances, he revealed a last December incident in which a local riot police of Aichi prefecture, several hundred strong, raided Chongryun offices there which they believed had physical evidences of their spying activities.

Protesting the Japanese authorities against their blacklisting of Chongryun as one to be regulated by the "law on preventing subversive activities," he strongly charged them with having tried to repress and sabotage the legitimate organization of Chongryun abiding by Japanese law and practice.

Chairman Han called for the authorities to promptly exclude Chongryun from such a blacklist and ensure the Korean residents fundamental human rights without any condition—the freedom to social activity, free visits to their country DPRK and free overseas travels.

Growing Solidarity Movement

Noting that today the Korean question is drawing a keen attention from the Japanese people as never before, he said Japanese citizens' committees for supporting Korea's reunification were formed in 40 prefectures across this country last year and resolutions were adopted in favour of the reunification by 804 local assemblies at various levels.

He expressed a hope that such a civic movement will develop onto a higher stage in the Second International Conference for Korea's Independent Peaceful Reunification scheduled for autumn to come in Tokyo.

The Chairman highly appreciated Japanese citizens' support as a great encouragement to the Koreans which helps create a favourable international atmosphere.

Concluding his statement, Chairman Han Duk Su emphasized, the Koreans here as well as at home, receiving more active support from the good-minded Japanese people, will not fail to compel the U.S. forces completely to withdraw from south Korea, foil an attempt to create "two Koreas" and reunify their divided country.

Int'l Liaison Com. Flays Tokyo for Suppressing Chongryun

The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea made public a statement on December 30 denouncing the suppression of the organisation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and Korean citizens in Japan by the Japanese police authorities, according to a report from Paris.

The statement reads:

The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea expresses deep apprehensions upon hearing the news that the Japanese fascist elements, in conspiracy with the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency," committed terrorism recently against Korean citizens in Japan and on December 6 the Japanese police perpetrated a grave act of attacking the Aichi Prefectural Headquarters of Chongryun, the legitimate organisation of the Korean citizens in Japan, and searching houses.

The committee supports the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which protested against the Japanese authorities for taking no step to protect the Korean citizens in Japan and their organisation.

The committee asks the democratic forces to pay attention to the intensification of such terroristic acts of persecuting and tormenting foreigners.

The committee calls upon the committees for supporting Korea's reunification and friendship associations in all countries of the world to demand the Japanese authorities respect the democratic national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan.

DPRK Steel Output Will Reach 8 Mil. Tons in 1984

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea will produce 7.4-8 million tons of steel in 1984, according to its 2nd 7-Year Plan.

At the 1st Session of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly the 2nd 7-Year Plan (1978-1984) was put forward on the basis of the successful accomplishment of the 1971-1976 Six-Year Plan. The target of 4 million ton production capacity was attained in 1976.

Results of Six-Year Plan

During the 6-Year Plan period in the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works new facilities were set up: a 1,500-cubic-meter blast furnace was manufactured; the existing blast furnace expanded into a 1,000-cubic-meter one; a large continuous sintering furnace with the capacity of one million tons, and an oxygen converter a coking battery and a modern rolling shop with the capacity of one million tons built.

A new big blast furnace was expanded and a modern sintering furnace built at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and new steel shops were created at the Songjin Steel Plant and the Kangson Steel Complex.

In the 6-Year Plan period the ferrous metallurgical industry became diversified in its production to meet the fast growing demand.

Among Major Steel Producing Countries

According to the 1977 issue of the Japanese Asahi Yearbook, per capita output of steel in 1974 in leading Western countries is as follows:

U.S., 620 kg; France, 500 kg; England, 400 kg; Italy, 40kg.

The DPRK will reach a 500kg per capita output of steel in 1984, the last year of the 2nd 7-Year Plan.

AP reported that "products of steel declined in the United States and other developed countries last year, but rose in communist and the poor countries of the world, according to the International Iron and Steel Institute" and that "U.S. production was down 2.7 per cent to 113.1 million tons."

The DPRK, once a backward country which produced only 0.9 million tons of steel as of 1956, has become now one of major steel producing countries.

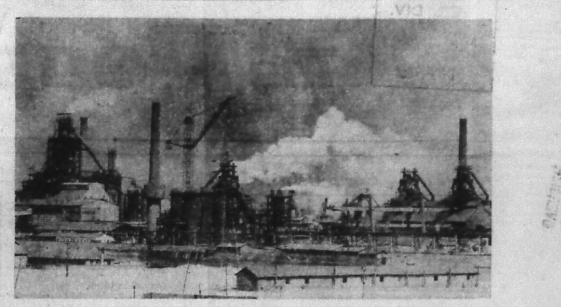
Bright Future

In the long-term plan period the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works will be equipped with larger capacity blast furnaces, continuous sintering furnaces, coking batteries, oxygen converters, continuous cold rolling mills and other types of large and modern metallurgical equipment, and the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and other metallurgical plants, too, will be improved markedly.

A vigorous effort will be made to enhance the independence of the steel industry.

The use of home raw materials and fuel will enable the iron industry to further develop and expand its second-stage processing capacity; semi-automation, industrial television and telemechanics of the iron industry will also be introduced on a full scale.

As a result, steel pipe production will increase 2.6 times and wire rope 4.1 times and the variety and output of metal goods of second-stage processing, such as galvanized iron sheet and plate, tin-plated sheet, and curved shaped steel will also increase rapidly.



View of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works

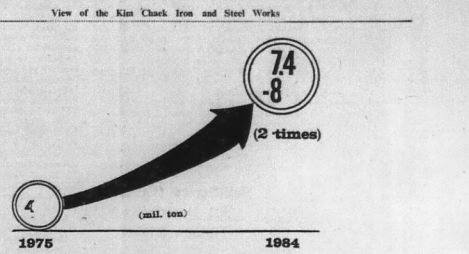
	annual output (mil. ton)	per capita output (kg)
U.S.	13 2	620
France	2 7	500
England	2	400
Italy	2 4	40

(in 1974)

Steel Output

	annual output (mil. ton)	per capita output (kg)
1960	0.64	
1970	2.2	
1976	4	250
↓	↓	↓
1984	7.4-8	500

(in DPRK)



(Continued from page 1)

It noted that the undying exploits performed by the newspaper "Sinmal" in the development of our revolution and revolutionary publications under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are recorded, together with the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader, to shine resplendently in the history of the revolutionary movement of the working class and the history of the Juche-oriented publications and today they powerfully inspire our people and men of the press to the struggle for the accomplishment of the cause of Juche and forcefully encourage the revolutionary people and progressive journalists and other men of the press of the world.

Saying that the great leader founded the immortal Juche idea and the Juche-oriented idea of the press, its embodiment, the report stressed: This was a historic event of epochal significance in the history of human ideas and the development of the revolutionary theory of the press of the working class and marked a great revolution in the building of revolutionary publications and their activity.

The report pointed out that in the period of his early revolutionary activities, in the period of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle and in the whole historic period for the building of a new society after liberation, the great leader guided our publications to be a reliable ideological, standard-bearer of the Party.

The report said that our revolution and revolutionary publications have followed the highway of victory and glory under the wise guidance of the great leader over the past 50 years up to this day since the founding of the newspaper "Saenal," the first revolutionary publication of a Juche type in our country.

3.5 Mil. Tons of Marine Products

East Sea fishermen of the DPRK are now catching more than 20,000 tons of fish a day.

This means a new innovation in winter fishing.

A great success was recorded in our fishing industry under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung during the period of the Six-Year Plan.

In this period the target of 1.6 million ton fish catch was reached one year and seven months ahead of the set time and a solid foundation was laid for developing the fishing industry to a new, higher stage.

Many 3,750-ton stern trawlers, 5,000-ton freezer transports and other large fishing boats were launched in this period in accordance with the policy of employing large, modern and all-purpose fishing boats which was advanced by the great leader. This made it possible to haul more fish in the deep sea in any weather.

Fishing was placed on a more scientific basis with the extensive introduction of various modern scientific and technical apparatuses.

In this period the Sinpo and Kim Chaek ports were reconstructed and expanded, the fishing bases in the Yanghwa and Hongwon districts built up better as a pelagic fishing base and new fishing centres were set up near the central fishing grounds of the West Sea.

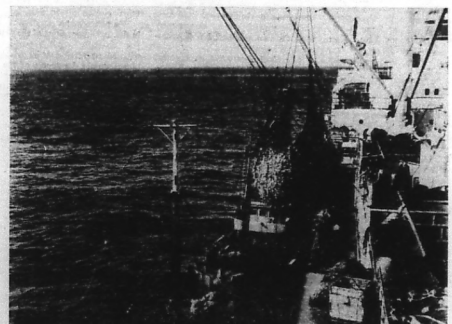
This is a firm guarantee for scaling the lofty height of aquatic products during the new long-term plan period.

In 1984 we will bring the output of aquatic products up to 3.5 million tons, of which 2.7 million tons being fish, by further strengthening the material and technical foundations of the fishing industry, establishing a scientific fishing system and briskly conducting pelagic and inshore fishing in the period of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

In this period modern fishing boats of big, medium and small sizes will be built in a larger number for increasing fish catch. At the same time, the boats will be modernized and made all-purpose and the production of fishing tackle be boosted radically so as to satisfactorily meet the demand for it.

Sea culture will make a vast development and, in conformity with the change of sea conditions and the movement of fish shoals, we will give priority to the oceanographic investigations and fish shoal detection for scientific and mobile fishing operations.

An innovation will also be made in fish processing to lift the output of frozen fish 1.8 times, fish preserves 3.1 times, dried fish 1.9 times and salted fish 2.1 times during the period of the Second Seven-Year Plan.(KCNA)



The 2nd 7-Year Plan envisages a 3.5 million ton output of aquatic products in 1984, the last year of the plan.

"Korean Schools Produce Worker-Intellectuals"

—*Guardian Article*—

Follows the article run in the Nov. 9, 1977 issue of the Guardian, a U.S. weekly newspaper, written by its general manager Frances M. Beal who visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea last year to attend the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held between Sep. 14 and 17.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is a nation of students. The goal? A nation of worker-intellectuals.

United under the slogan "Let the entire nation study, let the entire People study," a modern educational system capable of training the cadres necessary to carry out the tasks of the Korean revolution has been firmly established.

In addition to the traditional educational institutions available from the nursery to the university, the DPRK has educational facilities attached to every business establishment, in every factory, in each neighborhood, on all farms and cooperatives, in the military, in government institutions, within the Korean Workers Party and in all the mass organizations.

When one remembers that a mere 35 years ago under Japanese colonial domination the vast majority of Koreans couldn't even read or write and no public education existed except for the elite—and even this was riddled with pro-Japanese, anti-Korean components—then the advances in education represent an extraordinary endorsement of the country's socialist system.

The Korean people are now at the stage where they can provide a universal compulsory education of 11 years to each citizen. While I was there the Korean Workers Party announced its goal of providing a college education for all in the near future.

"We must conquer three fortresses to properly carry out the Korean revolution," I was informed. "The ideological, the technical and the cultural. In order to build a communist society, we must revolutionize, proletarianize and communize the masses. This is the main function of socialist pedagogy."

Nurture System

I visited several educational establishments to see how this works in practice. One was the September 15 Nursery, located in the Ason district of Pyongyang. It serves 1000 children aged 18 months to four years. It is a weekly nursery which means the children remain there all week. Daily and monthly nurseries are also available.

All clothing for the children is provided by the state, as it is in all educational institutions. Classes are composed of approximately 15 children, each of which has an attendant that looks after their personal needs. In addition, there are specialists who teach dance, music, reading, math, etc., as well as doctors, nurses and nutritionists.

The sleeping quarters were immaculately clean. Each of the groups had its own small recreation and dressing room as well as a modern bathroom.

A huge recreation area in the middle of the 12,000 square meter complex was adorned with a huge skylight. In one corner, a number of children were splashing around in an indoor swimming pool. In another area, a miniature railroad traversed the length of the room and back with its young passengers. Others were playing on child-size ferris wheels and merry-go-rounds. A group of children were playing basketball at the other end of the room using an 8-inch ball and 3-foot high hoops.

A small shooting range was also in view. One of the targets was a battleship. A 3-year-old took a pot shot and having hit the mark, the ship tipped over and popped up a U.S. Navy commander with his hands in the air.

"This is one of the ways we begin to lay the foundation for later education," the vice director explained. "There is no such thing as nonideological learning, there is only class education. We want the children to develop into class conscious citizens with a hatred for the capitalist class and the imperialists."

The dining room looked like a miniature—all tables and chairs specially made for young children. Here the children not only receive nutritious meals, but learn the importance of cooperation by participating in setting and clearing the tables in turn.

All nurseries, whether daily, weekly or monthly, follow the same curriculum and have standardized teaching methods. An important goal of school at this level is to provide some basic skills, both intellectual and physical, and to begin to inculcate the habit of a collective life. Nearly 100 percent of Korean children have access to nursery schools.

No other socialist country can boast of such an achievement and it is a tribute to the high priority that President Kim Il Sung has always given to the education of the entire people.

The Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace

The director of the Ryongbook Higher Middle School told me that their goal was to "equip the masses with the revolutionary ideas of communism, and on this basis, ensure that they acquire profound scientific knowledge and build up strong bodies."

Young Chidren's Corps

All pupils belong to either the Young Children's Corps (Pioneers) or to the Socialist Youth League, depending on their age. I visited a weekly meeting of Young Children's Corps cadres where plans are discussed and reports from each class presented.

The league and the corps are responsible for organizing all extracurricular activities like sports, music, art and drama. In addition, great care is taken to develop socialist morality and create citizens with a collective, working-class outlook. These organizations also help with certain administrative functions at the school.

One boy was presenting a report on his class's task of keeping the grounds neat. Another spoke of how students were helping younger ones with their studies. Another project under their jurisdiction is that of tutoring those who are having difficulties with studies.

The modern equipment and facilities available were astonishing. Modern physics, biology and chemistry laboratories were stocked with the most advanced teaching aids from microscopes to clay models of heart or digestive systems. Following an important component in socialist pedagogy, all classes were divided into two sections, the classroom where theory is learned and the laboratories where experiments are carried out.

Korean language, literature and history are an important part of the middle school curriculum. This is in conformity with the Juche concept of knowing one's country well in order to be able to solve any problem creatively.

Children's Palace

At the same time, proletarian internationalism is not ignored. "All our students are taught to actively support the revolutionary struggle of the world's peoples for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism," my guide stated. "We constantly work to strengthen friendship and solidarity and teach our students to fight staunchly for the victory of the world revolution."

The DPRK has instituted an ambitious after-school program, too. The Pyongyang Children's Palace, which was finished in 1963, serves 12,000 children and youth from 7 to 17 years each day.

It is a magnificent institution which covers 50,000 square meters. It has more than 500 rooms where children can take dance classes, music classes, join an orchestra or use one of the more than 200 study rooms.

I visited a communications circle and a botany and physics laboratory. Auto mechanics, boxing and other sports, arts and crafts, and military circles are also available. Each child is permitted to use the facility four times a week from 4-7 pm. There is at least one similar facility in each province.

Most of the colleges are specialized technical institutes. There are also liberal arts colleges like Kim Il Sung University in Pyongyang. The Institute in Kaesong near the military demarcation line teaches law and economics. There are regular colleges and factory colleges where students study while on the job. In all of them, political-theoretical education makes up an important part of the required course.

I visited the Chongsan-ri Coop Farm in South Pyongan Province which like all other entities, has its educational arm, corresponding to the specific features of the coop. Workers can learn about agronomy, agricultural techniques and do research. Correspondence courses can also be taken which include visits to the coop by specialists.

Many of the coop members have attended the National Economic Institute in Pyongyang which trains cadres for the state as well as farm and factory personnel. This Institute is run by the Korean Workers Party, which also conducts a Party Cadre School to train political personnel and a special institution to develop leaders for the people's mass organizations.

Hard work and serious study are characteristic features of the DPRK. There is no doubt that from the cradle to the grave the Korean people are given every opportunity and encouragement to study.

The goal in the DPRK is to provide each person in the near future with a college education. "We want to wipe out the intelligentsia as a social force," I was told. "Our education system is a revolutionary one which serves the cause of the working class and the cause of building socialism and communism."

Following liberation from colonialism, illiteracy was totally eliminated in the DPRK; the Korean people are now at the stage where they can provide universal 11-year learning for all; there is no doubt that in the years to come, the goal of a college education for all will be realized.

(Subtitles are ours...Ed.)

News in Brief

Dec. 5

* A protocol on cooperation in public health between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic was signed in the capital of Algeria.

Dec. 9

* The 1978 protocol on commodity delivery between the Governments of the DPRK and the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed in Pyongyang.

Dec. 11

* An agreement on developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the Governments of the DPRK and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

* A consular accord between the DPRK and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

Dec. 16

* An agreement on mutual air services between the civil aviation company of the DPRK "Choson Minhang" and the airlines of the Confederation of Switzerland "Swiss Air" was signed.

Dec. 20

* An agreement on the exchange of information and cooperation between the Central News Agency of the DPRK and the News Agency of the People's Republic of Mozambique was signed in Maputo, the capital of Mozambique.

Jan. 8

* A protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments for 1978 between the Governments of the DPRK and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was signed in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

"KCIA" Hushes Up Japan Press

The "KCIA" has become undisguised as never before in its activities to bribe the Japanese press.

According to a source close to the "Revitalized" Mindan ("ROK" Residents Union in Japan), the "KCIA" has ordered the "Revitalized" Mindan to take more active part in the activities of the south Korean puppet embassy in Tokyo to peddle influence in the Japanese press. This is because it gained last year "unexpected successes" in the "Revitalized" Mindan's attacks on the Japanese press criticizing Pak Jung Hi's oppressive policy.

"KCIA's" 1976 Plan for Operations in the U.S., which was released last November by a U.S. House of Representives subcommittee, discloses that the influence-buying operations aimed at the U.S. press is regarded as so important a task that it is placed next to the influence-peddling operation in the U.S. Congress and administration. Judging from the secret operation plan, the "KCIA" is sure to make a great point of peddling influence in the Japanese press. The aims of the Pak Jung Hi junta to buy influence in the Japanese press are to torpedo the DPRK's relations good standing in the Japanese press and to arouse public opinion supporting the Seoul "regime."

The "KCIA" is bent on bribing journalists for fear of increasing pro-Pyongyang forces in the Japanese press circles. It probed into journalists and press organs supporting the DPRK in collusion with Japanese intelligence organs. They were invited to visit Seoul, offered money and articles and entertained at sumptuous repasts.

The "KCIA" makes efforts to create pro-Seoul public opinion in Japan, utilizing cadres of the "Revitalized" Mindan through the south Korean puppet embassy and the information centers. It also peddles influence to Japanese correspondents in Seoul, while inviting influential journalists to Seoul and strengthening dirty connections with the supporters.

Choe Yong Gil, south Korean "assemblyman", said that 228 Japanese pressmen were invited to Seoul from 1972 through 1975, 156 of whom were introduced by the "ROK-Japan Parliamentarian Union." The Seoul "regime" is supported by the Japanese pressmen who have been to south Korea. This indicates that the "KCIA" continues its influence-buying operations in the Japanese press.

Pak Chong Ja went so far as to say at the south Korean "assembly" that leading Japanese newspapers—Asahi Shimbun, Yomiuri Shimbun and Sankei Shimbun were asked to helped the south Korean puppet embassy and the "Revitalized" Mindan Committee Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

The January 18 issue of "Tonga Ilbo," south Korean daily newspaper, also commented that special attention should be paid to the fact that the Japanese press is gradually turning pro-Seoul.

Pak Jung Hi's long interview with Shikauchi, president of "Sankei Shimbun," was televised last yearend on the Fuji Television Broadcast System.

The "KCIA" not only offers money and articles to and entertains Japanese newsmen bu also threatens the Japanese press to mum. For example, the Seoul "regime" prohibited some Japanese press organs from reporting activities in Seoul. It also demands censorship of newspaper reports and telecasts against the Pak Jung Hi junta.

The "Revitalized" Mindan-liners thronged in front of Kodan Publishing House, publisher of the daily paper "Gendai," when it carried last January 22 an article titled "Kim Dae Jung Kidnap Case Recognized As Committed by KCIA." Agents under Personal Direction of President Pak" and last January 6, another article under the title of "Mysterious Use of Lists of "ROK" Ladies Secretly Issued in Japan."

The "Revitalized" Mindan-liners rushed into the editorial office of the paper and sat on the desks so that the staffs could not work. In this way, they threatened the daily paper "Gendai," and forced the paper to express regrets and appologies.

The influence-peddling operation plan aimed at the Japanese press was mapped out at a two-week meeting held last November by the "ROK embassy" in Tokyo, with the attendence of general-secretaries and department-chiefs of Mindan's prefectural headquarters. Each Mindan organization is ready to carry out the directions of the south Korean puppet embassy in Tokyo, according to the operation plan.

The "KCIA" is getting crazy about peddling influence in the Japanese press so that some Japanese newspapers report favorably to the Pak Jung Hi junta which is denounced and deserted by people the world over, instead of criticizing it.

The "KCIA" agents, based in south Korean puppet embassy in Tokyo and cultural information centers scattered in this country, tried to cultivate the Japanese press.

S. Korea-Japan Lobbyists' New Move to Promote "Two Koreas"

Editorial

An aggressive nature was strongly manifested in the 7th general meeting of the "ROK"-Japan Parliamentarian Union which was held in Seoul on Jan. 13 with over 150 people participating from the two sides. The Pak Jung Hi junta is eager for closer association with the Japanese reactionaries as it is now under heavy fire from the world over for its fascistic regime and brutal human rights violations. The Japanese for their part do not hide their intention to ratiocinate from the domestic public and the international community of nations. Koreagate which has broken in both Washington and Tokyo has generated powerful public demands for reappraisal of the Korean policy of the two governments. Wider advances into south Korea are being studied as "effective" means of lifting the Japanese monopoly corporations from the present economic recession.

Japan has pledged a loan of 2 billion dollars to the south Koreans to help finance the 4th economic plan and in particular construction of heavy chemical complexes needed for the force improvement plan which they argue is part of "compensatory steps" for the projected American troop phaseout. This offer of credits has aroused deep suspicions among the Japanese people and the world public with regard to its motivation. No doubt, it is tantamount to objecting to the withdrawal of American forces from south Korea. In other words, the Japanese are working the hardest for the protection of their investments and greater profits in two ways, either urging the Americans to keep their troops in south Korea to guard their interests or helping the south Koreans to improve their armed forces to defend their interests.

In the eyes of Pak Jung Hi, however, this policy of Japan is extension of the "helping hand." What a ridiculous thing!

The 7th general meeting of the "ROK"-Japan Parliamentarian Union in its joint statement called for establishment of "a consultative body" comprising parliamentarians of south Korea, Japan and the United States in order to improve the military integrity of the three. Closer relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the joint statement said, would not be in the interests of Japan and but would place peace in the region in jeopardy. This is an indisputable proof of the aggressive and military character of the Jan. 13 meeting and of the plan of the Americans, the Japanese and the south Koreans to reinforce the policy of "two Koreas" politically and militarily in a bid to perpetuate the division of the Korean Peninsula into two parts.

In this connection it is worth remembering that certain Diet members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan are pushing ahead with the creation of an extremely aggressive "Japan-U.S. council on security" and "Japan-ROK council on security."

Suffice to say that the two planned bodies are the parliamentarian-level attempt at further coordinated military operations of the Americans, the Japanese and the south Koreans.

The fair world public are well aware that the alleged "threat of southward invasion" is a complete frameup on the part of the Pak Jung Hi junta to make the south Korean people and the international community accept the longer rule of the junta. They want to see total American military withdrawal from south Korea which they believe would contribute significantly to restoration of a durable peace in Korea and in other parts of Asia. The source of constant danger of war on the Korean Peninsula lies in the presence of American armed forces in south Korea which keep Korea divided into two. Under whatever circumstances will the Korean people never tolerate creation of "two Koreas" and the moves of the Japanese forces to obstruct the reunification of their homeland.

The seventh general meeting of the "ROK-Japan Parliamentarian Union" made clear its firm opposition to the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and supported the moves to promote "two Koreas."

Japan Publishers' Invasion into S. Korea

For the past years, major Japanese publishing houses have had most of their publications produced in south Korea where the wages are far cheaper.

For example, a south Korean textbook publishing house received an order for binding as well as printing from Kadokawa Publishing House in 1975. "The Proved Man," one of best-sellers in Japan which was published by Kadokawa, was printed and bound in south Korea.

In 1976 alone, Kadokawa is alleged to have paid 5two million to the south Korean textbook publishing house for printing and binding.

According to a paper mill in Tokyo, most of Japanese books are typeset in south Korea.

Quite a few Japanese publishing houses and printing houses have put orders for prints to south Korean printing houses since before the "ROK-Japan treaty" was concluded; they include Kodansha, Keio Printing House, Maruzen, Hakusuisha, Teikoku Publishing House, Kyoritsu Publishing House, Hakuyusha, Yoshida Printing House, Gakushukenkyusha.

The International Culture and Trade Co.,Ltd. was established in 1967, the business of which was to give orders to south Korea and receive orders from abroad. Now the company has over 80 shareholders, including Kodansha, Igakushoin, Risosha, Seibundoshinkosha, Hakuyusha, Hirokawa Book Store, Ishiyaku Publishing House, Chikuma Book Store, Gakuseisha and Korinshoin.

It was disclosed that Enkosha, Shushoshinbunsha, Shunshusha, Shogakukan, Gakuseisha and Kyoiku Publishing Center also gave orders for prints to south Korea.

The International Culture and Trade Company says that it gives orders for over 10,000 pages on the monthly average to south Korea. According to the National Federation of Printing and Publishing Industry Workers' Unions, about 40,000 pages were printed in south Korea per month last year, the cost of which was estimated at 300 million yen.

According to doctored figures of the south Korean puppet financial ministry, 1,807,515 volumes of books worth 222,062,000 yen were exported in 1976, most of which were delivered to Japan.

The increasing orders for commercial prints have also been given to south Korea from Japan, with an order for calendar printing estimated at 80, 247,000 in 1976. In particular, since the oil crisis hit the whole world in 1974,major Japanese publishing houses gave south Korea an increasing number of orders for printing books and calendars.

A printer in Tokyo says that more printing materials will be produced in south Korea where the cost for printing is astoundingly one-fifth that in Japan. This is related to the world-hitting oil crisis which rapidly raised the cost for printing.

The surprisingly low cost is mainly due to the bitter competition among the south Korean printing houses and the low wages of south Korean workers.

The more orders to the south Koreans mean less orders for the Japanese small-and middle-scaled printing houses.

Most leading Japanese publishing houses have had many of their publications printed and bound in south Korea where the workers' wages are one-fifth those in Japan.

World Advances towards Independence

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) January 7 carried an article headlined "The World Advances along the Road of Independence, As the Peoples Desire and Demand."

The article says:

The three continents were shrouded in darkness scores of years ago.

Many countires of Asia, Africa and Latin America were in bondage of colonialism and the peoples of these continents were groaning under the tyranny. Even their slightest desire for independence was ruthlessly trampled underfoot.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Today the world does not move as the imperialists and their stooges wish, but advances steadily along the road indicated by history, as the peoples desire and demand."

The masses of the people rose in struggle to take back their right as the subject of history, take back their right as the masters of their destiny, the masters dominating the world.

The great victory of our people in the past Korean War was a victory of the peoples who held high the banner of the idea of independence and showed that even a small nation can surely win victory when they valiantly fight for independence, deeply aware how precious it is.

Over the past 30 years and more, over 80 countries have won independence.

This has brought about a great change in the looks of the world.

A new era of history, an era of independence has come in which the oppressed nations and peoples who had been the object of history, subjected to harsh national oppression, maltreatment and humiliation in the colonial bondage of imperialism for centuries, have appeared as proud masters on the stage of history, masters dominating the world and are carving out their destinies independently and creatively on their own responsibility, the article notes, and goes on:

The genuine independence and national sovereignty of a country can be guaranteed only through a vigorous struggle for consolidating its already-won political independence and achieving its independent development.

The non-aligned countries are struggling against all forms of subjugation, domination and interference and for defending independence in economic field and international relations, consolidating their political independence.

Economic independence is the material foundation of independence.

A country which cannot stand on its own feet economically will have its political sovereignty prejudiced and, further, may be subjected again to the lot of colonial slave.

It has now become a trend of the non-aligned countries to struggle to defend their natural resources from the exploitation and plunder by the imperialists and effectively use them for their independent development.

The peoples of the non-aligned countries who are aware that the road of building an independent economy is the only road of establishing genuine sovereignty are hardening their determination to follow this road to the end.

Noting that today it is an inevitable result of the development of history that the peoples of the countries freed from the colonial rule of imperialism strive for socialism, the article says:

Many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, striving for socialism, are carrying out a number of socio-economic policies commensurate with it.

It is one of the important principles of the non-alignment in its activity to put an end to the relations of subjugation and domination in the international relations and establish a new order of international relations based on the principles of complete independence, equality and mutual benefit. It is one of the important demands for carrying the cause of national liberation to completion in the non-aligned countries.

For the community of their vital interests the peoples of the non-aligned countries are strengthening unity and cooperation in the struggle to establish a new international economic order.

Voices calling for independence are ringing out ever louder from every nook and corner of the world.

No country, no nation wants to tolerate subjugation by others or prejudice of its sovereignty.

In conclusion the article stresses:

This change taking place in the international arena proves that nothing can put down the peoples' desire for independence and self-reliance and that history is advancing along the road of independence, as the peoples desire and demand.

10th Anniv. of Rev. Army of Kampuchea

Rodong Sinmun on Jan. 17 observed the 10th anniversary of the founding of the revolutionary army of Kampuchea.

The article says that the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea born in the flames of revolution was steeled and grew in the heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The Kampuchean people and revolutionary army routed the foreign imperialists and their stooges and won a historic victory in the revolutionary war for national liberation, by fighting in unity under the leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea.

Today the Kampuchean people are achieving great successes in the struggle to rehabilitate the economy destroyed in the war and carry out socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The Kampuchean people and revolutionary army are reliably defending the gains of revolution, the security of the country and the present borderline, successfully frustrating the subversive activities and sabotage of the enemies within and without.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over and warmly hail the successes of the Kampuchean people in the revolution and construction.

The peoples and armies of Korea and Kampuchea are comrades-in-arms and brothers who established bonds of friendship in the common struggle against foreign imperialists.

The friendship between the peoples and armies of Korea and Kampuchea is friendship and solidarity forged in the flames of the revolutionary struggle and based on internationalism and independence.

Burma's 30-Year Struggle for Independence

Rodong Sinmun on Jan. 4 dedicated an article to the 30th anniversary of the independence of Burma.

The independence of Burma on January 4, 1948, was a fruition of the protracted struggle of the Burmese people against imperialism and colonialism.

Over the past 30 years since independence the friendly Burmese people have covered a course of a worthy struggle to build a prospering sovereign and independent state.

Under the guidance of President U Ne Win and the Burmese Socialist Programme Party, they have registered many successes in the struggle for consolidating the national independence and building an independent national economy and national culture.

Pursuing the non-alignment policy externally, the Burmese Government is defending its independence and national dignity.

All these are fruits of the independent policy the Burmese Government has pursued for the final victory of the cause of national liberation.

The Korean people heartily hail the successes made by the Burmese people in the building of a new society.

Korea and Burma, both Asian countries and members of the non-alignment movement, have established firm bonds of friendship through a common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for building a prospering new Asia.

Particularly, the visit of the President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to our country last year was an event that developed the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples to a new, higher plane.

Korean Reunification Must Be Based on Three Principles, Five-Point Policy

Today the world peace-loving people express full support to the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification put forward by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and extend firm solidarity for the Korean people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization in a statement stressed:

"The three principles and five-point policy for national reunification advanced by the great President Kim Il Sung is the most just and reasonable national salvation programme reflecting the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and the will of the world peace-loving people to prevent a permanent split of the nation and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization strongly holds that Korea's independent and peaceful reunification should be achieved in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the great President Kim Il Sung."

The Denmark-Democratic People's Republic of Korea Friendship Association in a statement said that the policies of national reunification laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are based on the principle that Korea's reunification must be achieved peacefully by the Koreans themselves without outside interference. It stressed:

"We are convinced that the three principles of national reunification which were put forward by President Kim Il Sung and agreed upon in the north-south joint statement dated July 4, 1972, and the five-point policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung are the basis of the solution of the question of Korean reunification, and the four-point national salvation proposal set forth at a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang is a just and reasonable one for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. We fully support all these propositions."

The Director of the Lao National Broadcasting Station noted:

"The Lao Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the entire Lao people firmly support as always all the initiatives of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung and the Korean people to create an atmosphere of great national unity and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country and their struggle for their realization."

Kuriki Yasunobu, Professor at Senshu University, Japan, noted:

"President Kim Il Sung advanced the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification and put forth the wise and realistic policy for the entry of Korea into the United Nations as a single state under the name of Confederal Republic of Koryo at this juncture, which made it possible to frustrate the 'two Koreas' plot.

The three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung are entirely correct. I warmly support them. These propositions enjoy sympathy and support from the world people."

In a statement the Burundi Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification said:

"All the nations have the right to national self-determination, the right to decide upon their own destiny.

"The most correct standard in the solution of the question of Korea's reunification is the will of the Korean people and the interests of the Korean nation.

"For a smooth solution of this question, all the foreign troops must be withdrawn from south Korea without delay and the interference from outside in the internal affairs of Korea be brought to an end in compliance with the UN resolution."

The mission of the South West Africa People's Organization in Egypt and the Middle East in a statement said:

"The South West Africa People's Organization extends unreserved revolutionary support to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

We believe that the struggle of the Korean people for the country's independent and peaceful reunification under the wise leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung will be surely crowned with victory."

The World Conference for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in the Belgian capital of Brussels last February 21 and 22.

Formation of Mozambican People's Assembly

The Korean people are greatly rejoiced over the formation of the People's Assembly, the supreme legislative body, through democratic elections in Mozambique and its historic first session and extend warm congratulations to the Mozambican people.

So says Rodong Sinmun last December 31 in an article headlined "New Event in Development of Mozambican Revolution."

This event, a milestone in the development of the Mozambican revolution, is a fruition of the desire and aspiration of the Mozambican people for the independent development of the country and their persistent struggle for its realisation. It also shows their firm determination to advance the revolution as the master of the country and achieve progress and prosperity in Mozambique.

The election of the power bodies and the formation of the people's assembly, the supreme legislative body, in Mozambique, clearly showed that the trust of the popular masses in the liberation front of Mozambique is very deep and the Mozambican people are closely united around the Liberation Front of Mozambique and President Samora Moises Machel. This unity is a reliable guarantee for powerfully accelerating the revolution and construction and successfully building a new society in Mozambique.

(KCNA)

Ex-"ROK" Army Colonel Sends Letters to Puppet Army "General"

"Minjok Sibo," a paper published by the anti-Pak south Koreans here, carried over a period of some seven months beginning March last year a series of letters sent by Chang Sok Yun, former colonel of the south Korean puppet army in exile in the United States, to a puppet army "general" who is his old friend and now a close associate of Pak Jung Hi.

He threw a revealing light from various angles on the corruption and treacherous crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the ugly colour of the wretches who, isolated not only from the south Korean people, but from the puppet military, stoop to any infamy in a bid to prolong their remaining days in uneasiness. He declared that their doom is already sealed.

Chang Sok Yun

99 Per Cent of People Hate Pak

He said that many officers of the south Korean puppet army hate the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime and bide their time, determined not to compromise with injustice.

He wrote in a letter:

You are playing a key role in the army propping up the present dictatorial regime. But, you should remember that there are numberless company officers in south Korea who hate the present dictatorial regime of injustice and corruption.

Now the people on the side of justice and the Pak dictatorial regime are in a state of war. Judge for yourself what conclusion should be drawn from such situation, apart from impulse and compassion positively forbidden in the judgement of things.

As 99 per cent of the people hate the Pak dictatorship and want the overthrow of the regime, our army (the people) is absolutely superior in strength.

The military in which the Pak regime places such trust swears loyalty outwardly. But, do you think the leading company and field-grade officers are ready to lay down their lives for the dictator?

The enemy is facing an imminent rebellion. He is now running about with bloodshot eyes to prevent his own collapse.

Look at the logistic supply. Economy staggering under debts and growing trade deficit! There is a limit to exploiting the people.

Should you attack the Pak dictatorship on take a cowardly defensive position if you are a ROK army officer on the side of the people or of justice? Even a lieutenant may draw the conclusion from the present situation that it is time for an attack. It will be an attack that will never fail...

Heavy Guard around Chongwadae

Exposing that puppet Pak Jung Hi keeps heavy guard at his den, he pointed out:

Deployed around Chongwadae (Blue House) is one battalion of 120 mm anti-aircraft guns operated by the M-33 radar. One anti-aircraft gun battalion consists of four batteries and its strong fire power defies comparison to that of the ordinary field artillery.

Not yet reassured by one battalion of 120 mm anti-aircraft guns, Pak Jung Hi purchased from the United States vulcan anti-aircraft guns for one battalion beginning 1973. Pak Jung Hi bought these vulcan anti-aircraft guns from the U.S. with the blood taxes collected from the people and, for the training of their operators, the government sent more than 60 personnel to the Fort Bliss Air-Defence Academy in Texas, the U.S., with fund out of the defence budget.

The vulcan guns and their operators obtained with military spending were directly deployed around Chongwadae. Does it not mean that the security advertised by you is not for defending the people but for defending one dictator?...

If the 120 mm anti-aircraft guns and vulcan guns were deployed, first of all, around Chongwadae, they are certainly not intended for the security of the people. Is it not for preventing a coup d'etat by ROK air force planes, to make the long story short? Pitiful is the dictator who distrusts the people and fears their indignation so much...

You may deploy 20 anti-aircraft gun battalions, instead of two, around Chongwadae. But it will be not long before you realize the truth that when the people rise up, the anti-aircraft guns cannot quell their wrath.

Alleged "Southward Invasion"

He then refuted the ridiculous cry of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique over "southward invasion."

Noting that "the threat of southward invasion and security" over which Pak Jung Hi makes so much noise is nothing but a "ruse to mislead the people," he said:

Let me approach this problem from the military point of view. If the people's army had the intention to invade the south, the turmoil of April 19 would have been the best opportunity of military invasion.

With the fall of the corrupt regime of the liberal party, a caretaker cabinet was set up and a serious auto-purge took place in the military and one mutiny after another broke out from below, throwing the control system into an utter confusion. But the north did not invade the south and the then and present deployment of the people's army units along the truce line is a disposition in depth, a typical defence deployment.

Pak Jung Hi argues that security should be placed before human rights and liberties. Is it not a mockery of the people, regarding them all as lacking even this military knowledge?...

Hitting at the claim of traitor Pak Jung Hi that "the south should be superior to the north in military strength," he went on:

If an arms conflict broke out again between the north and the south, I would confidently foretell which side would win. The people's army would win every battle fought.

Let me repeat: Even if the south is superior to the People's Army twofold, or ten-fold or one hundred-fold in such military strength as fire power, navy and air force, the ROK army will be defeated in a war.

So long as Pak Jung Hi is left alone, the ROK army will lose all the battles that are fought. It will not defend the *yusin* (revitalized) constitution of Pak Jung Hi. There is no justification for defending it.

Do you think that the ROK army will fight now for Pak Jung Hi who does not want unification?

Overwhelmed by the thought that it would be a dog's death to die for dictator Pak Jung Hi,the ROK army is bound to be defeated, if it fight. An army which avoids death has no combat power.

Unification cannot be achieved by one side of the fellow countrymen beating the other, and such thing is impermissible. Boldly cut the present 20 combat divisions of the ROK army to a half, instead of crying over fictitious southward invasion, security and unification. Then you are sure to see the bright gleam of unification.

Let south Korea itself demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops present there and the nuclear weapons in their possession.

Reduce again the ROK army from 10 divisions to 5.

Our nation, our brothers and sisters, and our parents must not be split and be enemies to each other. How can I think of me independent of my motherland and my nation?

Soldiers Should Demand GIs Pullout

Recalling that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are making a show of themselves, begging for the postponement of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea pending the conclusion of a non-aggression pact with the north and sending marionettes on errands to entreat for the extension of their presence for 10 years, he continued:

The unseemly act of clinging to the legs of the foreign troops and shedding tears, begging for their continued presence is more the act of an old prostitute than an act of a soldier. A soldier should rip up his abdomen, when he feels ashamed of his irrevocable act.

We have held south Korea-U.S. joint operations till we got bored with them and grasped the character of the U.S. troops, he said and added:

Do you still leave the future of the nation to them present in south Korea, not awakening from slumber?

Enumerating the inhumane acts of the U.S. soldiers against the south Korean people, he said:

Did you or Pak Jung Hi utter a word of protest when there occurred such grievous things, when our brothers and sisters were treated worse than dogs and pigs by U.S. soldiers?

He continued:

What kind of an independent army is the ROK army which runs to the east and to the west on the operational orders of the U.S. army?

While talking big about the army 600,000 strong, you are crawling on your bellies to place this army 600,000 strong under the control of the U.S. commander in south Korea. Is there any other slave regime like yours in this world?

The foreign troops interfering in the command should withdraw from the nation, he couldn't obey.

Pak Jung Hi is a wretch rithing desperately only to save his regime.

Even if we have only one day to live, let us not disgraceful stains on history. The day of judgement by history will come.

(Subtitles are ours...)

127,000 Exported as "Manpower"

The south Korean authorities last year traded away more than 127,000 south Koreans to foreign countries under the cloak of "man-power export" and "emigration."

Among them, 85,400 of them were sold off in "man-power export." They labelled 33,300 of them "builders or navvies," 9,300 "drivers or overhaulers" and 1,600 "miners."

The puppets sold off above 7,100 women as "nurses" to various regions of the world.

The south Korean authorities fill their purses by selling children under the label of "adoption." Last year, they sold to Australia alone 100 odd babies at 640 dollars each.

In 10 years since they took "power," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique raked in more than 72,900,000 dollars by selling over 32,000 south Korean children.

They also traded away above 42,000 people last year under the cloak of "emigration."

The number of the south Korean people sold off abroad under the name of "emigration" and "man-power export" goes beyond the 500,000 mark.

In New Year Press Conf.

Pak Jung Hi Not to Repeal "Yusin System"

S. Koreans Reject Pak Junta

Pak Jung Hi the traitor held the "New Year press conference" on Jan. 18. In the New Year news conference he clamoured that he has no plan at all to change the current political system which his foes criticize as undemocratic. He said the "1972 revitalized constitution" had enabled the country to make remarkable progress.

He said south Korea should continue cultivating its national power through concerted efforts to deter "war." Referring to the economic situation, he twaddled this year the puppet government will continue to pursue a sustained economic "growth." A totally different view of the state of south Korea is clear between Pak and the south Korean people in the following excerpts from the statement or declarations released by the south Korean dissidents last year despite the "presidential emergency measure No. 9" which banned all the anti-Pak moves.

Mar. 1—"Advices to President Pak Jung Hi" written by Rev. Ham Sok Hon and ex-"president" Yun Bo Son

"You should admit that your 16-year-long government has resulted in a failure. You advocated national restoration, but it only led to one-man dictatorship. You called for modernization, but it only resulted in making feudalistic social evils thrive against the background of display of material prosperity..."

Mar. 28—"Declaration for democracy and national salvation" issued at the meeting of the 600 students of the social science college of Seoul univ.

"The basic rights of the nation are threatened by the despotism of dictatorship veiled with freedom and democracy internationally and the nations' sovereignty and independence are being reduced to a mere fiction externally."

Apr. 8—"The declaration of ordeal" published by "Hanguk theological college" students

"We reaffirm that democratic and peaceful reunification is our only national aim."

"The present regime must fully bear the responsibility for all the state of things and resign en bloc. A government must be formed through democratic procedures and a genuine democratic constitution ensuring the division of the three powers be instituted."

May 19—A letter to U.S. President Carter by ex-"president" Yun Bo Son

"The United States, in order to keep Korea as a part of the 'free world, has deeply intervened in the political, economic, and military activities of Korea. However during this period, oppression rather than democracy has flourished in Korea. In particular, since October 1972, Korea had rapidly degenerated into a thoroughly "oppressive world." Now, the fascism which is based on totalitarianism and tyranny, has become the ideological bases of national politics."

June 27—A letter to Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda by ex-"president" Yun Bo Son.

"The Korean economy has already come to depend upon Japan for more than thirty percent of its trade, approximately thirty percent of the foreign debt, approximately seventy percent of technical aid, and about seventy percent of direct foreign investment. The Korean economy is, in fact, incorporated into the Japanese economic block. In addition, Japan has in fact, consolidated the basis for military control over Korea through the frequent exchange of Korean and Japanese military personnel.

Oct. 18—Japanese daily Tokyo Shimbun correspondent's interview with ex-"foreign minister" Chong Il Hyong

"The *yusin* system is power politics by a dictator denying freedom, democracy and civil rights. In view of the world trend, we can say that it will not last long. A desire for the restoration of democracy is strong among believers and students."

Oct. 25—"Yonse's 1977 struggle for the protection of democracy" issued by Yonse univ. students

"Since the October *yusin*, politica) surveillance by the Central Intelligence Agency and a series of emergency decrees have driven the people into a state of terror and deep anxiety.

"We deny the present regime. "Today, our economic dependence upon Japan, however, has passed the limit of tolerance to the detriment of the fair name of our nation."

Nov. 18—A statement released at a press conference in Tokyo by ex-"foreign minister" Choe Duk Sin who sought asylum in the United States last year.

"As is well known, the present 'revitalization system' was established just at the moment when tension between the north and south began to relax because of the July 4 joint communique. We were told then that martial law was necessary for the achievement of unification. Now, we are given another story, and a terrifying one. Now Mr. Pak Jung Hi tells us that his dictatorial rule is necessary to confront the north with strength. He claims that a military confrontation is inevitable, that the north Koreans are eternal foes with whom reconciliation is not possible.'

The Pak regime obviously cannot survive without this kind of tension.

Rodong Sinmun Hits Pak's Remarks

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) January 20 carried a commentary denouncing the "New Year press conference" held by Pak Jung Hi the puppet on January 18.

The commentary said:

At the "press conference" Pak Jung Hi the puppet, speaking of the puppet presidential election slated for autumn this year, talked a lot of high-sounding rubbish with a sinister intention to stay in power indefinitely.

He raved that "allout security" and "national harmony" should be strengthened to overcome "ordeal" and survive and that this is the "main goal" of this year.

"Allout security" is a slogan of war. Pak Jung Hi the puppet babbled that static war material would be shipped into south Korea to strengthen "allout security" and foreign monopoly capital induced to speed up the militarization of the economy and produce weapons.

This puppet did not forget to clamour about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" in an attempt to cover up his war provocation manoeuvres.

"Southward invasion" is nothing but a slogan of northward invasion. It is a camouflage to cover up preparations for a war against the north.

Whereas "allout security" is a slogan of war, "national harmony" is a slogan of fascism, the commentary remarked, and pointed out:

Isn't it true that all the criminal acts of indiscriminately arresting, torturing, putting on trial, penalizing and murdering south Korean patriots, democratic figures and inhabitants of all walks of life who called for the democratization of society and national reunification were committed under the pretext of "national harmony"?

At the "press conference" Pak Jung Hi the puppet also shamelessly vociferated about "growth," "development" and "incentive."

This shows his intention to introduce a greater amount of foreign monopoly capital to render the south Korean economy dependent upon it. His fine-sounding talk is designed to cover up the serious dependence and bankruptcy of the economy, a result of his anti-popular and treacherous policy, and tone down the growing discontent of the people and betrays his criminal plan to step up the exploitation and plunder of the people.

The treacherous nature of the Pak Jung Hi clique found vivid expression in the fact that at the "press conference" the puppet let loose again the rigmarole of "peace first and unification second."

His cry "peace first and unification second" is a vicious splittist slogan to freeze the division, delay the reunification indefinitely, keep the country and the nation split, sell off the country and the nation to foreign aggressors and thus gratify his lust for power and enjoy personal wealth and prosperity.

Today the puppets have gone the length of openly advertizing that "unification is impossible" and "dialogue is useless."

Lashing at the shameless talk of the puppet about "independence," "self-support" and "self-defence," the commentary noted:

How can he speak of "independence," keeping foreign troops within the country, of "self-support," reducing south Korea to a commodity market of foreign monopoly capital and of "self-defence," while he cannot use even a gallon of oil without the consent of foreign military advisers?

Analysis of Seoul's "New Village Movement"

The south Korean authorities, recently, are kicking up quite a row by stepping up the "government"-sponsored "Saemaul (new village) movement in cities and towns."

"Saemaul" means "new village," and has been used to mean the "new village movement" which was started seven years ago as a "rural movement".

The Pak "regime" intends to extend the movement which has so far been conducted primarily in rural areas, to towns and cities.

The "new village movement" was started on April 22, 1970, at a "provincial governors' conference" to discuss irrigation policy and measures.

When the Pak "regime" advocated the "new village movement" at that time, it was faced with serious confusion political and economic, and external, and was compelled to consolidate into solidifying the basis of the fascist system in conjunction with a change in the Far Eastern policy of the United States.

The movement is aimed at infusing fresh blood into the "*yusin* (revitalized) system," cracking down upon the people more harshly, and at paralyzing the class consciousness of the south Korean people and their fighting spirit and reducing them to lifelong slaves who would unconditionally obey the authorities.

This is clear from the fact that the puppets exhorted the people to abandon confrontation and struggle and work sincerely and even promote worker-employer "collaboration" and "unity," arguing that the south Korean people themselves were to blame for their daily worsening living conditions.

But the south Korean people are not to blame for their miserable life. It results from the system of south Korean society which serves a handful of exploiters.

Moreover the south Korean authorities established new tools of repression under the veil of the "new village movement" in all parts of south Korea and vested their hirelings of the worst type with police power under the name of "new village chiefs," built concentration villages and posted there those who received special training.

Last year, the puppet authorities trained 1,860 school teachers and 4,000 students as leaders of "new village education" at the Seoul Educational Academy, and sent them as "new village guidance teachers" to public schools in Seoul. (March 23, 1977, south Korean daily "Chosun-Ilbo")

Further, according to the puppet police authorities in Seoul, this year, the police force will be increased by over 3,000 policemen, three more police stations will be newly built in Seoul. Last year, a "special mechanized patrol party" was organized in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, Inchon and Taejon as a suppressive police unit against the south Korean people and set up a "guidance headquarters for controlling social injustice," a "department for maintenance of social order" in every police station in Seoul under the pretext of maintaining "social peace and order."

The "new village movement" forced on the people by the south Korean authorities is aimed at strengthening the repressive system for putting a noose of dictatorship around the necks of the south Korean people.

The "new village movement" is also a treacherous strive to hasten war preparations and keep the country and the nation divided into two for ever.

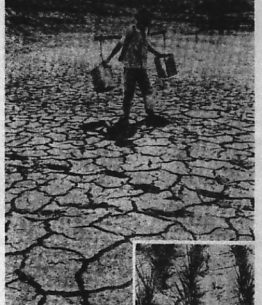
Under the "new village" slogan, the south Korean authorities are staging one ridiculous campaign after another for frenzied "anti-communist" propaganda in towns and countryside, in factories and schools, and in streets and villages.

Under the plea of "environment improvement," they concentrate their energy on the construction of telephone lines and communication facilities, utilizing this movement.

But actually, this is part of their war preparations against the "north," and is intended to enable them to mobilize the south Korean people easily in case of "emergency."

The "new village movement" noisily publicized by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is a most reactionary and anti-popular, anti-"communist" "government"-sponsored movement designed to reinforce the "*yusin* system," step up war machinations at an accelerated pace, justify their flunkeyist treacheries and nation-splitting manoeuvres and thus maintain the military fascist dictatorship and realise their wild ambition to stay longer in office.

The puppet south Korean army defends the "yusin system" and suppresses the people.



Rice-paddy fields of south Korea dry up as a result of the anti-popular policy "new village movement."

Ex-Pressmen Draw Illegal Raps

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, at a trial in the puppet Seoul civil high court on January 9, took sides with the manager of the south Korean daily "Tonga Ilbo" by barring the reinstatement of its 62 former reporters who had been expelled from the newspaper office while fighting for the freedom of the press.

In the spring of 1975 the reporters of "Tonga Ilbo" had fought against the fascist repression of the press by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique after forming the "Tonga Struggle Committee for Defence of the Freedom of the Press." At that time the fascist clique put pressure upon the manager to expel one hundred and scores of reporters. The afore-mentioned reporters were part of them.

At the second hearing on January 9, the puppet clique tried to justify their fascist act in expelling the reporters in group, alleging that the reporters were dismissed because they "threatened to disturb the order." And they gave a decision on barring their return to the newspaper.

That day, the "Tonga Struggle Committee for Defence of the Freedom of the Press" issued a statement protesting against the unwarranted "decision" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and stressing the justice of their struggle for the freedom of the press. It declared that all the 62 reporters would continue the court struggle.

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